last October, was partially damaged by wild animals. The head, one leg and a part of the trunk had been partly eaten away. Otherwise the body was intact, preserved in the frozen earth. The tusks of the specimen have not yet been found, but they may be under its body, which has not yet been removed from the pebbly ground. Next spring, when the sea in this area is clear of ice, soundings of the coastal zone will be taken to see if a ship can approach the shore to take on board the find.

SCIENCE can hope to add about ten years to the present life expectancy in this country, making children born at some time in the future look forward to an average age of about seventy years. But gone are the days of very large additions to the normal life span, the achievement of nearly doubling the expected length of life which is the record in the 150 years since Revolutionary times. This is the verdict of Harold F. Dorn, U. S. Public Health Service statistician. The gains in life expectancy since the Revolution can be translated into some three billion years more life in the aggregate for those who happen to be living now. To-day the average boy born in the United States can expect to live to be 60.9 years, the average girl 64.4 years. If life expectancy is pushed to the maximum of 70 years, science must find a way to conquer cancer, diabetes, heart disease, nephritis and brain hemorrhage.

MAX E. NOHL, diver, who descended to a depth of 420 feet in Lake Michigan recently, withstood a pressure on his body of 320 tons more at that depth than he did at the surface. Atmospheric pressure of 15 pounds to the square inch adds up to about twelve tons when all the 3500 square inches of the average man's skin are considered. At 420 feet the pressure is about 197 pounds to the square inch. Dissolved gases in the human blood stream and body cells enable us to resist the pressure of the atmosphere. At shallow depths, compressed air helps a diver to resist water pressure, but as the pressure increases, nitrogen from the air dissolves in the blood stream, causing trouble if the diver comes to the surface too rapidly. "Bends," or caisson disease, a common and serious illness of divers, is caused by collecting nitrogen bubbles in the capillaries. These bubbles act as blood clots. To prevent this, an atmosphere of oxygen and helium, which causes fewer bubbles in the capillaries on ascending to the surface was used. If he descends to a depth of 500 feet as he plans to do in another dive, the pressure will be 380 tons more than at the surface.

VISIBLE supplies of cryolite, the essential fluxing mineral in the manufacture of aluminum by the present electrolytic process, will last at least fifty years more, according to Dr. Charles R. Toothaker, curator of the Commercial Museum, in Philadelphia. Reporting the findings of a recent mineral-collecting visit to Greenland in *Rocks and Minerals Magazine*, Dr. Toothaker describes the great pit in the shore of Arksuk Fiord from which the world's supply of this rare and valuable mineral comes. Administered by the Danish Government, the mine is worked only during the summer, the men returning to Denmark during the winter.